

JULY

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. 15.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.

Whole No. 762

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. H. AEDWELL,

At \$1 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion; and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on insertions inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

AND

SOLICITORS in CHANCERY.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRING no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

1y

George C. Whatley,
Attorney at Law.

AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 1, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law.

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hedges' Store.

February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office No. 4, on Office Row.

March 18, 1851.

G. C. ELLIS,
Attorney at Law.

AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.

May 20, 1851.

1y

William Acklen,
AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of Acklen, Huntsville, and of Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April 51.

Clint Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, and Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, De Kalb, and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 29, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows,

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by

JOKE & ABERNATHY.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says that when the superintendent of the asylum for the poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with heavy chains for years. Believing that this cruelty kept the man insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty.

The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly, as he looked upon the wider world of sunshine, "Oh, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his deliverer prevailed.

At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had lost nearly all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered.

He is now working on a farm.

From the Wethupkin State Guard.

Alabama Penitentiary.

Since the days of the civilized ages, it has been a great feature in human action to prevent crime among mankind; consequently, anything calculated to elicit light upon criminals and prisons, is always eagerly sought after.

Since the commencement of the Penitentiary system of punishment in Alabama, in the year 1842, about nine years ago, there has been four hundred and fourteen convicts committed for various crimes, but mostly for larceny; sixty-five of whom are natives of the different foreign countries—more than one half are natives of Ireland—12 of them are married and have children in the United States. Three hundred and forty-nine are natives of the United States, a larger number are natives of Georgia than any other one State, and but few native Alabamians; one hundred and thirty-two have a wife and children; twenty-six have a wife but no children; five of them have two wives each; and one has three; two have children and no wife living. Twenty-five convicts have two hundred and twenty-six children, averaging a little over nine to each one; one has seventeen. There has been four women committed since the system went into operation, one for going into a jail and dressing a brother in female clothes, so as to aid him in his escaping from jail for incest; one for the murder of her husband; and one for destroying her own child; two of them were married and two unmarried.

There has been thirty-six deaths in the institution altogether within the nine years. In 1842, one died.

in 1843, four died; in '44, five; in

'45, five; in '46, three; in '47, six;

in '48, four; in '49, four; in '50,

two, and two have died since the

first day of January, 1851. This is

certainly a very small number of deaths, when it will be recollected

that as a general thing the most de-

bauched men, with broken and

worn out constitutions affords most

the convicts. Chronic diarrhea

has been the disease with which

most of them have died. This dis-

ease prevailed in a more violent

type in 1847, (so we have been in-

formed by the physician,) than dur-

ing any year previous to that time.

Ninety-eight have been pardoned

out by the different Executives of

the State, Governor Chapman using

the pardoning power more frequent

than any other Executive for

the same length of time; and one

hundred and twenty have served

out their sentences and been dis-

charged. There are now one hun-

drad and sixty in the Penitentiary,

about one-half of whom have been

sentenced from Mobile; and, in

fact, if it was not for the crimes

committed in Mobile, the Peni-

tentiary would be rather slim in the

number of names; one hundred and

sixty is a larger number than has

ever been in the Penitentiary at

any one time since it has been in

operation. The average age of the

convicts is 32 years; the oldest is

72 years, and the youngest 16; and

it is a fact, that of the one hundred

and sixty now in the prison, the

use of liquor, and the habit of get-

ting drunk, has been the cause,

direct and indirectly, of the commit-

ting of over two-thirds.

Mr. Graham, who leased the

penitentiary from the State for six

years, from the 16th day of May,

1846, giving the State five hundred

dollars per year, and whose lease

expires on the 16th day of May,

1852, has the control and direction

of the labor of the convicts, and

consequently, it is not the business

of the Inspector to look into the

pecuniary affairs or operations of

the institution. But from the fact

that the convicts are generally kept

at steady work, we cannot think

otherwise than but the institution

is making money. There are quite

a number of convicts now in prison

that were sent there under long

sentences, and have been there

placed in the parson, "for then it will

be likely to stop the sooner."

good workmen, which enables the institution to furnish the very best kind of work of every variety.

The number at the different branches of business are about as follows, so far as we are enabled to ascertain:

In the Fancy Paint Shop,

In the Tan Yard,

Grinding Bark,

Washing Clothes of Convicts,

Cooking and attending in Cook

Shop,

In Cooper Shop,

In the Cabinet Shop,

In the Wagon and Carriage

Shop,

Marble Cutting,

In Tint Shop,

In Tailor Shop,

Bottoming chairs and tinker-

ing generally,

In Blacksmith Shop,

Turning, &c.,

Grinding and engaged about

the engine,

Making Cigars,

Wagon and Carriage Painting,

Correspondence of the Daily Despatch.
Letter from London.
London, its Poor—the British Museum, its Collection of Natural Curiosities—The Literary Paintings—Autographs of the Illustrious Dead—London Again—St. Paul's Church—Temple Church—Bow Church—National Gallery—Pall Mall, &c.

LONDON, May 20, 1851.

Messrs. EDGERS.—London!—how shall I truly, fully describe the!—all, last, and yet, at first sight, so unimpressive! So rich, and yet so miserably poor! Where pleasure is as laborious as work, and where, endlessly, morning, noon, and night, and all the night through, all the week through, without pause for hope, for fear, for regret, or for exhaustion, the wheels of the mill whirl on the ceaseless rolls with its interminable grind, the hands with needle or mallet, at anvil or easel, clutch the relentless instrument, until they relax in the grasp of disease, despair, or death!

Is this a wildly drawn picture?

Alas! no; you may rise as the sun rises, and they point to the children of toil round their dusky wharves, watching the wind with the anxiety of soothsayers,—you pass their markets, and before the dawn arrives forth the gardeners are there with their choicest fruits and flowers. Dive into the cellars, they tell me the same star might be seen. There the clear-eyed artisan works at his everlasting chisel, or plane, or saw, the artist carves his epitaph in the unflinching copper, the hawkers, by the thousands and tens of thousands rise from their fetid granary of street-wars, where the most villainous processes are resorted to, to freshen the vegetable, inflate the fruit, such as boiling the orange to increase its size, or render more pungent the cordial drinks of the poor,—thence issue forth that extraordinary class, no where to be found but in London, who, ever on the threshold of a workhouse, rarely enter in, live the life of the gipsy, and yet sleeps beneath city roofs,—who pass a pilgrimage from jail to jail, their passport a Magistrate's order, and their Asmodeus a policeman in blue with shining hat, who seems to be the great national instructor,—the only schoolmaster abroad.

It is the great feature of England's capital, this incessant work. The very idlers seem to have a sort of vagabond industry about them, and the sworn servants of laziness take the straw out of their mouths, the equivalent here of "whittling" —or their hands out of their pockets, to whittle a cab off the stand, or sling your carpet bag over their slouching shoulders.

System in all this, there seems to be none, much less—contrary to my preconception—with us. Now we are, by consent, the "go-ahead" people of the earth—we sleep and we smoke, we eat and we drink, we work and we are idle at tolerably regular hours; but here it is hard to find out the time for anything, and consequently there seems time for nothing. The postman raps as if his very life depended on it; the milkman cries his "moo" down the aisle with the voice of a maniac; little helping our thoughts to the methodical cow in the distant meadow; the butcher half pulls the bell down an hour too late for dinner; and talking of dinners—a meal with us fixed at a certain hour; I have four invitations before me, at hours so distant from each other, that it becomes tempting, and at the same time preposterous to accept them all.

Why is it that here, where they have had so much experience, they have so little method in their everyday life? Sometimes I fancy it is the spasmodic exertion of age; incessant, circuitous tottering. By the side of us, a striding youth, who carries his hat on one side, puffs his cigar as he stalks on, and says, "good morrow, Father Europe!" you see, though you got up so much before me, here I am, fresh as the daisy and free as the lark ready for the day's work, and looking to a healthy night's rest after it."

Take this for a sketch of the pell-mell; hurry-skurry; helter-skelter; topsy-turvy life in London. It is the best I can give.

Last Saturday I visited the British Museum. It is decidedly the finest modern building. A colonnade in the Ionic style pillars its southern front, which is four hundred feet long. Massive, carved, oaken doors open on a spacious hall, at the side of which a stair-case of red granite, highly polished, leads you to rooms that seem interminable. Here are stuffed specimens of all the beasts, fishes, and "creeping things innumerable," that cover this green earth. Here are fossils of the older world, and metals and minerals fill countless cases in galleries that seem without end. To the educated eye, these illustrations of all the "ologies," must be especially valuable; to the masses congregated here, they did not appeal so diverting, and they poked their eyes at the "anti-christian" labors as if they would decipher them by the sense of feeling alone.

It is certainly an enormous collection of curious things; from the golden eagle to the tiniest hummingbird—from the dragon-moth or the stag-beetle to the minutes atom, that flies—from the lion of the forest to

it is, in short, a re-creation of Noah's Ark. It is a great holiday lounge—strings of children elbow each other with great delight, as they pass from wonder to wonder, over this play-place of the mind, while you will here and there pass a well-preserved old gentleman in blue glasses, eyeing with intense fervor an oxide of copper or a new acquisition of moth.

The walls of some of the long rooms are hung with portraits, Bacon is there, and Dryden, and Milton, and Locke, and Cromwell gleams from the canvass with the chivalric bearing of a soldier and a gentleman. There are some valuable paintings, I am told by connoisseurs, by Snyders and others. They are by recesses in the walls, lying in the dark; very nearly, where my judgment is—about these mat-

ters.

In a series of rooms, they have a glorious collection of antiquities,

Nineveh and Memphis have contributed their share. The groves of the Gods of India stand beside the misshapen Deities of Egypt. And there are the "relics from Greece, pilfered from the Parthenon, torn

from the Aeropoli—Elgin's thefts.

Certainly, in its mutilated state, the grace of the Theseus must command instant admiration. Torsos lie about in rich profusion, and one wishes, in a few instances; they had been content with the "torso," and not have mended them so maliciously. In two or three cases, statues were pointed out to me with legs and arms twisted round, the idea of the original sculptor having been wholly mistaken. However, it is a noble collection, and delight ed me.

I went into the Library, Stately rooms, with galleried walls, containing the treasures of the dead. At Westminster Abbey I had breathed the air that was perhaps compounded of their very dust. Here I could commune with their spirits. There is to me a hallowed atmosphere hanging about a Library. You seem to inhale knowledge before you open a volume. The impervious idea seems part of the dust the hand scatters as it releases a volume from its shelf. Think what to me were the autographs of Shakespeare and Milton! Their hands had traced every character. You are carried back two hundred years. See Falstaff once more, but, beside, a living Shakespeare, and hear the blind old bard, listening in rapt awe to the swelling organ, or raising the very hand that wrote the word I look upon, as he beckoned his daughter's attention to his vision of Eve!

I should like to spend a life here. But other scenes bear me away. With a glance at the Roll of "Magna Charta," still preserved here, I hasten away from manuscript and missal folio and quarto, black letter, emblazonry or stereotype; and looking at the bold heads or pale faces at the tables, as visions of the past as well as future; hurry off a thoughtful hour in my own room.

On Sunday I visited St. Paul's. The first book repays all; and, I was going to say, comprises the whole of Jeffeson Falkner, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. It is well known that Mr. Falkner was not our first choice; but since the Convention failed to make a nomination, and since the race is narrowed down to a contest between White and Falkner, we hesitate not to place the latter at our mast head.—

As a whole, in no spot in the world is the great and the little so nearly allied.

Where, but here, has there been seen so great an enterprise, so boldly undertaken, so beautifully carried out, as the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations; and where, but here, would you see the calculating spirit which has excluded from seeing their own contribution, by a petty exertion of pay, meet at the entrance to their own display? Where, but here, would you see the suns lavished upon a Senate House of a State peacefully to Secede. 4th.

He denies the right of the General Government to coerce a sovereign State; and should he be elected to Congress and the "sword and the purse" should be demanded for such unholy and fratricidal purposes he would oppose it "at every hazard and to the last extremity" and take position with such sovereign, seceding State.

Wedowee Convention.

We regret to chronicle the fact that the delegates from all the Counties in this District, except Tallapoosa, convened at Wedowee on the 23d ult; and after organizing, balloted *seventy-four* times, and failed to select a standard bearer for the approaching contest.

It is a little singular that a selection could not have been made from such an array of champions as was presented to the Convention. Into the hands of their respective friends the claims of Curry, Rice, Garrett and Falkner were committed, but all to no purpose—there was a want of harmony or concord—it is evident "there was a *secret loose somewhere*"—nothing was done.

The proceedings of the Convention have not been forwarded for publication, therefore we are unable to give the result of each of the *seventy-four* ballottings. On the morning of the 24th the Convention adjourned *adie*.

We are gratified to learn that

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

**Democratic Candidate
FOR CONGRESS,
JEFFERSON FALKNER.**

CANDIDATES.

**FOR CONGRESS,
SAM. CLARK DAILEY,
(Unionist.)**

ATEX. WHITE, ESQ.

**FOR THE SENATE,
A. T. WALKER, ESQ.,
J. T. GRANT.**

**FOR Representative,
GEO. C. WHATELEY, ESQ.,
WM. C. PRICE, ESQ.,
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN,
WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ.,
ASA SKELTON, ESQ.,
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG,
JAMES VANSANDT,
WILLIAM YOUNG.**

**FOR Tax Collector,
G. R. DOUTHITT, ESQ.**

25 We had roasting-ears last

Sunday for dinner:

Chancellor.

The Governor has appointed E.

D. Towns, Chancellor for the Northern Division, vice Hon. D. G.

Licots, resigned.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

The State of South Carolina, has

recently presented to our distin-

guished friend and townsmen, Dr.

C. J. Clark, a gold medal, weigh-

ing 2 1/2 oz, upon one side of which

is a representation of the landing

at Vera Cruz; and on the other the

South Carolina "Coat of Arms."

This honor has been conferred in

consideration of the valuable ser-

vices rendered by Dr. C. to her

brave sons who fought, and, many

of whom fell upon the bloody plains

of Mexico in maintaining our honor

and defending our common coun-

try.

As highly as our friend may

prize this gift, coming as it does

from so high a source, we doubt

not, the incense rising daily from

the hearts of those gallant men in

to whose wounds he voured the

healing balm, will be to him far

more grateful, hallowing and satis-

fying.

25 This week we run up the

name of Jefferson Falkner, as the

Democratic candidate for Con-

gress in this District.

But I cannot leave the subject without

giving you a general, cordial, con-

scientious idea of what I think of

this huge wonder of the world, this

Babel of brick; this cross between

Carthage and Nineveh; this Lon-

don!

As a whole, in no spot in the

world is the great and the little so

nearly allied.

Where, but here, has there been

seen so great an enterprise, so bold-

ly undertaken, so beautifully car-

ried out, as the Exhibition of the

Works of all Nations; and where,

but here, would you see the calcu-

lating spirit which has excluded from

seeing their own contribution, by a

petty exertion of pay, meet at the

entrance to their own display?

Where, but here, would you see

the suns lavished upon a Senate House

of a State peacefully to Secede.

4th.

He denies the right of the General

Government to coerce a sovereign

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From the Mississippi.

James Madison—the Right of Secession—the Federal Convention.

The politicians of the Webster school, who hold that a State has no right to secede, no matter how grossly the Federal Compact is violated to her injury, and that as a consequence, the Central Government has the right to keep her in the Union at the point of the bayonet—have produced a letter written by Mr. Madison, which they construe favorably to their abominable doctrine. This letter which the Federalists seem to regard as a god-send, was written in 1788, in reply to a letter from Alex. Hamilton, stating that New York was not disposed to ratify the Constitution, except on the condition that certain amendments should be subsequently adopted. And if those amendments were not agreed to, then the act of ratification was to be null and void. Mr. Madison, it will be seen, replied that New York could not come into the Union on such a condition—she must take the Constitution as she found it, or not at all. The reason was obvious. If each State had undertaken to prescribe changes or amendments to the Constitution, the difficult and delicate organization of the government would never have been completed.

But Mr. Madison when he asserted that a State could not be admitted upon the conditions alluded to, did not say that she could not withdraw when the Constitution was trampled upon, and her rights impaired. The following is the letter alluded to:

NEW YORK, Sunday Evening.—MY DEAR SIR:—Yours, of yesterday, has this instant come to hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is, that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a *conditional* ratification: that it does not make New York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she could not be received on that plan. Contracts must be reciprocal—this principle would not in such a case be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption *irreversible* and *forever*. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire as I suppose that is not the material point. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving a right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned as worse than a rejection.

Yours,

JAMES MADISON.

In confirmation of the construction we have given this letter which the author probably never expected would see the light, we will take the opinion of Mr. Madison touching this important subject, which comes to us in the form that cannot be questioned. We will quote his remarks in the Convention that formed the Constitution. (See Madison's Papers, Vol. 2, page 594.)

It had been alleged (by Mr. Paterson,) that the Confederation, having been formed by unanimous consent, could be dissolved by unanimous consent only—Does this doctrine result from the nature of compacts? Does it arise from any particular stipulation in the Articles of Confederation? If we consider the Federal Union as analogous to the fundamental compact by which individuals compose one society, and which must, in its theoretic origin at least, have been the unanimous act of the component members, it cannot be said that no dissolution of the compact can be effected without unanimous consent. A branch of the fundamental principles of the compact by a part of the society, would certainly absolve the other part from their obligations to it.

Here, then, we have the views of Mr. Madison concerning the cause for which a State would be justified in going out of the Union. A breach of the compact, he says, "certainly absolves the other part from their obligations to it." And again, we have the opinion of Mr. Madison, touching the question, on the page of his reports of the debates in the Federal Convention. It will be borne in mind that the denial to a State of the right of secession implies the right of the Federal Government to resort to force to render her subject to its decrees. Now let us see what are the opinions of Mr. Madison touching this point:

The last clause of the sixth resolution, authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a Southern State, came next into consideration. Mr. MADISON observed, that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively, and not individually. An union of the State containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction.

MERCHANTS' CONVENTION.—It is suggested, in several of our exchanges, that the Merchants of the South should hold Conventions in their several States, for the purpose of making concerted arrangements to establish Direct Trade with Europe. Nothing, it is said, would have a better effect to arrest Northern fanaticism, or would more speedily obviate any necessity for Secession.

The idea is a good one, and suggests the best, if not the only mode, by which the Commercial independence of the South can be secured. Mere politicians, no matter how ably they may argue, cannot affect a consummation so desirable. The laws and currents of Trade cannot be controlled by party tactics; but let the great body of our merchants, once co-operate in behalf of Southern Commerce, and they will bring about the desired result,—in which they will be warmly sustained by the people at large.—*Ad. Reg.*

Have many friends, but few confidants.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

To E. *** K.

A song to thee, a blithe and joyous strain,

In tones which er'st thou well pleased to hear;

But though I rend this o'ercharged heart

With pain,

An altered strain I must pour in thine ear.

I must bid thee a long, a last farewell,

The tender tie which bound us to thee must break,

Must go for aye to other lands to dwell,

Never view again a spot which can awake,

A thought of thee. Must seek some distant home,

Nor soon from thence again must wish to roam.

THE candidates for the Legislature will

address the people at the times and

places following, to-wit:

Brown's, Bent, Kirby's, Saturday, July 5.

Jacksonville, Monday, July 7.

Cross Plains, Tuesday, July 8.

Hudson's, & Bent, Wednesday, July 9.

Gadsden's, Cherokee, Thursday, July 10.

Lafayette, Friday, July 11.

White Plains, Benton, Saturday, July 12.

Malley's, Store, Saturday, July 13.

THE candidates for Congress in the 7th District will address the people at the times and

places following, viz:

In TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Talladega, Monday, July 7th.

Geo. W. Wilson's, Tuesday, " 8.

In TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.

Pickneyville, Wednesday, July 9th.

Youngville, Thursday, " 10.

Dadeville, Friday, " 11.

Dadeville, Saturday, " 12.

Rome, Monday, " 13.

Goldville, Thursday, " 14.

Is CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Oak Bowery, Thursday, July 15.

Cassena, Wednesday, " 16.

Lafayette, Thursday, " 17.

Frederica, Friday, " 18.

Gragg's, Mill, Saturday, " 19.

In RANSON COUNTY.

Romoke, Monday, July 21.

Wedowee, Tuesday, " 22.

Lundy's, Store, Wednesday, " 23.

Artscooke, Wednesday, " 24.

Malley's, Store, Thursday, " 25.

THE annual Camp Meeting at

Carmel Presbyterian Church,

will commence on Thursday evening before the first Sabbath of

August. The encampment is situated seventeen miles North from

Jacksonville on the Rome road.

G. R. SMITH.

EDUCATION.

MRS. WILKIE will commence a

School for small children of

both sexes, in which will be taught,

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and in which the

girls will also be taught needle

work. She will have an Assistant

in her school which will enable

her to devote considerable attention

to various ornamental branches.

She will also give lessons in the

French language to several young

Ladies.

The session will commence

on the 26th day of July.

JULY 1, 1851.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA.

THE SEABOAT COMPANY

OF GEORGIA.

RUN the following Steamers, &c. above,

viz.

DAVID L. ADAMS (iron) CHATHAM (iron)

THOMAS S. METCALF, TENNESSEE,

Which, with tow-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama; in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight (now taken at reduced rates) will be forwarded free of commission.

For further particulars, apply to SAM'L M. POND,

President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to Johns B.

Grove, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held fac-

ing according to law, at Jacksonville,

and the various other precincts in

Benton county, Ala., on the first

Monday in August next, to elect a

Governor of the State, a member of

Congress for the District, a Senator,

and three Representatives to the

Legislature of the State, and a Tax

Collector for the county.

A. MOORE,

Sheriff of Benton Co., Ala.

July 1, 1851.

REMARKS.

From what have been said, it is

clear that the death was sudden, from a dis-

ease of the heart, she left abundant

evidence to her surviving friends

and relatives, among whom are

a husband and three children, that she had gone to share in the lot of the blessed, where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest."

Rome Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ARTICLES. cts. \$

Bacon, Hams. 12

Sides. 12

Daging, Game. 12

Sk. 12

Guiney. 12

Candles, Box. 12

Spermaceti. 12

Antimaceti. 12

Coffee, Java, Sack. 12

Cubes. 12

Liquor, Rio. 12

Corn. 12

Outer Meal. 12

Cordage, Bale Rope. 12

Mustilla. 12

Cotton. 12

Flax. 12

Mustard, No. 1, per lb. 12

No. 2. 12

No. 3. 12

Iron, Swedes. 12

English. 12

Lead. 12

Bands. 12

Hoop. 12

Molasses, Ml. per gal. W. F. 12

Syrup. 12

Nails, Keg. 12

Ice. 12

Salt, Liverpool, per sack. 200

do. do. Bushel. 100

Sugar, No. Orleans. 12

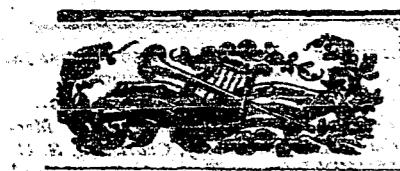
Refined. 12

Loaf. 12

Crushed. 12

Clarified. 12

Wool, Raw. 12



POETRY.

A Mother's Eyes.

A mother's eyes are magnets of the child, To draw him up to boughs; then, like stars They are put out by meteoric youth, Dimming the pure calm of their holy ray. A mother's eye the growing-up man forgets, As they had never been; with knitted brow, The godless pilot of Ambition's sea, Steering his bark to islands all unknown, He never reaches. See, in dismal wreck, How swerved those isles are with the ghosts of ships.

That only drifts there through Oblivion's night, Touching the shore in silence!

In old age Remembrance from her portrait lifts the veil, And then a mother's eyes look forth again, Through the soul's dark windows gaze, like doves.

New-lighted from the sky, and fill it thus With thoughts of innocence and dreams of love; Until our coffin like our cradle grows— Then sleep we, child-like, hushed in sweet repose.

A Noble Deed.

The Lynchburg "Virginian" contains a proper and feeling notice of the death and burial of its late Editor, A. W. G. Terry, Esq., who was killed in the street encounter with Mr. Saunders, which it concludes with the following pleasing and touching incident:

"The vast crowd who attended Mr. Terry's remains to their long resting place returned silent and thoughtful to their own homes and slept. On the morrow, as men walked forth in the street, undefined sadness was seated on their countenances—each seeming to feel more than he could utter, and all borne down by the sincerest grief. Can nothing be done for the noble dead, seemed to quiver on every lip? Alas! the answer came—all that can be, has been done for him.

But a bright thought at once seemed to possess and relieve the public mind. Mr. Terry, has left a widow and four beautiful children. Let Lynchburg rear and educate these lovely orphans, and try to make them happy. With electric alacrity the gracious thought spread through the town, giving joy and gladness to the countenances of men, and now making them feel happy in the prospect of doing good.

In eight hours from that moment as many thousand dollars in cash were raised for this noble purpose—and other certain contributions promised—enabling us to state the gratifying fact that the citizens of Lynchburg will immediately invest the sum of *ten thousand dollars* as a permanent fund to rear and educate these dear children in a manner commensurate with their worth, and the fond hopes and aspirations of their noble father."

A FOREIGN FRENCHMAN.—A Frenchman, who, under the name of Tamar-Bey had arrived at the highest dignities at the East, has just died at Tripoli. His original name was Souchon, and he was a drummer boy in the army of Egypt in 1785. After the battle of Heliopolis, he and some others fell into an ambuscade in the desert, and were made prisoners. Djezzar ordered the whole of them to be put to death; but the officer charged to carry the order into execution, being touched with the extreme youth of Souchon, spared his life, and sold him as slave to the Pasha of Tripoli. The latter incorporated him in his troops, and soon discovered in him so great a capacity that he degrees he raised him to the highest ranks, and at last made him Governor of Andjelash in his dominions. His administration was marked with great energy and firmness, which in the end led to the establishment of order and prosperity.

He died lately, at the advanced age of 68, during a visit which he was paying to the Pacific of Tripoli.

NEWSPAPER ON SILK.—In Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary dimensions, is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen Bo." An anecdote is related to the effect that in 1727, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was sentenced to be put to death. Several numbers of this paper are preserved in the boy's library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

David Crockett used to say of the late Philip Hone, with whom he was in Congress, that he was the *peritest* man he ever knew—“cause why?” said the Colonel, “he allers puts his bottle on the side-board before he asks you to drink, and then turns his back so as not to see how much you take! This,” adds the Colonel, “is what I call real politeness.”

A large portion of a work of Origen, supposed to be lost, has been recently found among some Greek manuscripts in Paris.

GOODS.

SELLING LOW.

AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES.

And a choice variety of FANCY GOODS: also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.

GEORGE STIPES.

April 8, 1851.

ROME DIRECTORY.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSO BROOK, J. W. M. BERKIN. OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & CO., No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga., DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTEs, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

G. Newbouer, TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

His stock comprises every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Books, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest and most approved style— together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawl Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. Also, a splendid Stock of Ready Made Clothing which has been made to order of the latest and neatest styles and fashion—it consists of Dresses and Frock Cloak Coats, both black and brown, black drab d' eto, Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good assortment of Prints of all descriptions, Fancy; Black attire and white Marseilles Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders,ocks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accor- dians, Harps and other instruments.

All are invited to call and examine—Jades are especially invited no charge for looking.

Walker & Pettit,

ARE now receiving a large stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the few or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mr. Pock, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.

April 8, 1851.

G. NEWBOUER, SELING off at cash and carriage DESIGNING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire STOCK OF GOODS at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.

STEVENSON & DUNAN.

N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given.

May 20, 1851.

G. NEWBOUER, TO THE PATRONS OF HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort or style. Shop up stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's.

W. H. HUGHE.

Nov. 26, 1850.—Jy.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the under-signed on the 5th day of May, 1851, on the estate of Wiley Looney, late of said county, deceased, by the Hon. Irby Woolley, Judge of Probate Court of St. Clair county, all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons interested are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY JAGNY, *Adv.*, LORINDA W. LOONEY, *Adv.*, June 3, 1851. *Adv.*

A Valuable Library for Sale.

WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 25th July next, at auction, by the under-signed, the LAW LIBRARY of her late husband, Robert W. Smith, deceased, containing between two and three hundred volumes of well selected standard works, on Law and Equity, of the latest English and American editions, nearly all new. Also a well selected Family Library.

At the same time she will sell all her household and kitchen furniture. The sale is one of necessity, to enable her to move to her relations and friends in Western Texas. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Two good Horses or Males, and a Two Horse Waggon are wanted.

ELIZABETH SMITH.

June 17, 1851.

For Sale.

TWO likely young Mules. Apply to J. F. GREGORY.

June 17, 1851.

Watch, Clock

AND JEWELRY STORE.

M. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that it shall be examined and priced, the documents to purchase will be given.

He is giving away promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—Jy.

GRANITE STORE.

J. H. Johnson, Pope & Co., BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended, they would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a

LARGE and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, these cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest style ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Borrages, Tissues, Crepe de Paris, Brocade, Coplins, Prints, &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equalled in any Rome at this time. They do not hang out their signs and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 16, 1851.

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that he has just received a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851.

HILBURN HOUSE,

ROME, GEORGIA.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS establishment is now completed.—The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office,

IS kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851.

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester,

IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tidy and fashionable style. Considering how popular he is, he expects the public that his shop shall not be an expense in the making of furniture or construction; neither will he endeavor to lay any other workman at his door.

L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851.

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.

BAPTÉY

DRUGS and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemical articles of WARRANTED PURITY.

Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgeon's and Medical Instruments &c.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as

CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, CREAM NUTS, CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup, also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale

FLOUR of good quality, and

designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.

Dec 17, 1850.

BAPTÉY

AND CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as

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also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.

Family Groceries.

He has on hand and for sale

FLOUR of good quality, and

designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.

X. WILLMAN.

Dec 17, 1850.

WILLMAN & CO.

WILLMAN & CO.,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Jacksonville

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15. No. 25.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on insertions inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

LET POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESSES.

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIREs no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office No. 4, on Office Row.

March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,

Attorney at Law.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.

May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLES, Huntsville, and

HARALSON, Lebanon, DeKalb Co., Ala.

December, 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMASON.

R. W. COON.

THOMASON & COON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, 1851.

Girard Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St.

Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Mar-

shall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several

Courts of Cherokee, Benton,

Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall

counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

April 29, 1851.

Blacksmith's Beliefs,

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 6, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE,

ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1851.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

to be accepted.

Vol. 15. No. 25.

Price, 25 cents.

Whole No. 25.

Price, 25 cents.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Beauty.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed Mary Marvel, with a toss of the head and a slight curl of her cherry lips.—

"There isn't a good feature in her face."

"And yet, I think her beautiful," was the calm reply of Mrs. Hartley.

"Why, aunt! Where are your eyes?"

"Just where they have always been, my child."

"Agnès is a good girl," said Mary, speaking in a less confident manner. "Every one knows this; but, as to being handsome, that is altogether another thing."

"Is there not beauty in goodness, Mary?" asked Mrs. Hartley, in her low, quiet way, as she looked with her calm, penetrating eyes, into the young girl's face.

"Oh, yes, of course there is, aunt. But, beauty of goodness is one thing, and beauty of face another."

"The former generally makes itself visible in the latter. In a pure, unselfish, loving heart, lives the very spirit of beauty."

"Oh! yes, aunt. All that we know. But, let the spirit be ever so beautiful, it cannot re-mould the homely countenance; the ill-formed mouth, the ugly nose, the wedge-shaped chin must remain to offend the eye of taste."

"Do you think Miss Williams very homely?" asked Mrs. Hartley.

"She is deformed, aunt."

"Well?"

"She has no personal beauty whatever."

"Do you think of this when you are with her?"

"Not now. But, when I first saw her, she so offended my eyes that I could hardly remain in the room where she was."

"You do not see her deformity now."

"I never think of it."

"The spirit of beauty in her heart has thrown a veil over her person."

"It may be so, aunt. One thing is certain, I love her."

"More than you do Ellen Lawson?"

"I can't bear Ellen Lawson."

The whole manner of the young girl expressed repugnance.

"And yet, Ellen, by common consent is acknowledged to be beautiful."

"She's pretty enough, but I don't like her. Prodigy, vain, ill-tempered. Oh dear! These spoil everything."

"In other words, the deformity of her soul, it throws a veil over the beauty of her person."

"Explain it as you will, aunt—enough that Ellen Lawson is no favorite of mine. Ever as I gaze into her brilliant eyes, a something looks out of them that causes me to shrink from her."

The conversation between Mary Marvel and her aunt was interrupted, at this point, by the entrance of a visitor.

Mary was passing through her twentieth summer. She was handsome; and she knew it. No wonder, then, that she was vain of her good looks. And being vain, no wonder that in attire her person, she thought less of maidenly good taste than of that effect which quickly attracts the eye.

She had beautiful hair, that curled naturally, and so, when dressed for company, a perfect shower of glossy ringlets played ostentatiously about her freely exposed snowy neck and shoulders, causing the eyes of many to rest upon her, and follow her, whose eyes a modest maid might wish to be turned away.

In fact, Mary's attire, which was generally a little excess, so set off her showy person that it was scarcely possible for her to be in company without becoming the observed of all the observers, and drawing around her a group of gay young men, ever ready to offer flattering attentions and deal in flattering words, where such things are taken in the place of truth and sincerity.

Such, with a substratum of good sense, good principles and purity of character, was Mary Marvel.

Some few days after the conversation with which this sketch opens, occurred, Mary was engaged in dressing for an evening party, when her aunt came into her room.

"How do I look, aunt?" enquired Mary, who had nearly completed her toilet.

Mrs. Hartley shook her head and looked grave.

"What's the matter, aunt? Am I over-dressed, as you say, again?"

"I would rather say, under-dressed," replied the aunt. "But, you are not, certainly, going in this style?"

"How do you mean?" And Mary threw a glance of satisfaction into her mirror.

"You intend wearing your lace cape?"

"Oh, dear, no!"

Mary's neck and shoulders were too beautiful to be hidden even under a film of gossamer.

"Not under-sleeves?"

"Why aunt! How you do talk!"

"Where are your combs?"

Mary tossed her head until every freckled ringlet danced in the brilliant light, and fluttered around her spotless neck and bosom.

"Ah, child!" sighed Mrs. Hartley; "this is all an error, depend upon it. Active like yours never won for any maiden that manly respect for which the heart has reason to be proud."

"Oh, aunt! Why will you talk so? Do you really think I am so weak as to dress with the mere end of attracting attention? You pay me a high compliment!"

"Then why do you dress in a manner so unbecoming?"

"I think it very becoming!"

And Mary threw her eyes again upon the mirror.

"Time, I trust, will correct your error," said Mrs. Hartley, speaking partly to herself; for experience had taught her how futile it was to attempt to influence her niece in a matter like this.

And so, in her "undressed," as Mrs. Hartley made free to call her scanty garments, Mary went to spend the evening in a fashionable company, her head filled with the vain notion that she would, on that occasion, at least carry off the palm of beauty. And something more than simple vanity was stirring in her heart. There was to be a guest at the party in whose eyes she especially desired to appear lovely—and that was a young man named Percival, whom she had met a few times, and who was just such a one as a maiden might well wish to draw to her side. At a recent meeting, Percival had shown Mary more than ordinary attentions. In fact, the beauty of her person and graces of her mind had made upon his feelings more than a passing impression.

On entering the rooms, where a large portion of the company were already assembled, Mary produced, as she had expected and desired, some little sensation, and was soon surrounded by a circle of gay young men.

On the first time an impression of beauty in Agnes affected the mind of Miss Marvel. She had been listening to something said by Mr. Percival, and was just in the act of replying, when Mary's eyes rested upon him; and then the inward beauty of her pure spirit so filled every feature of her face, that she looked the very impersonation of loveliness. A sigh heaved the bosom of Mary Marvel, and, from that moment, her proud self-satisfaction vanished.

Consequence of Coercion.

We observe that the New York Tribune has lately indulged in some very self-complacent speculations on the relative military strength of South Carolina and the balance of the States—and has arrived very conveniently at the conclusion that secession must be followed by collision, and that South Carolina will in that event be easily subdued. The contingency of a collision is one that we have contemplated with such repugnance and repulsion that we have seldom alluded to it. And we have seen with emotions of astonishment and disgust this topic, recently quite frequent in the speeches and editorials of the Abolition and Free-soil leaders and organs. That party has always hitherto made high professions of moral elevation and of moral suasion, and has denounced war and force. Yet now, the moment it fancies that it controls the physical force of the Government, and can wield the army and navy in the accomplishment of its plans, it luxuriates in the potency of these instruments, with feelings like those which animated Alaric, Mahomet, and Tamerlane.

We must admonish these abolition propagandists by fire and sword not to be too sanguine. We know there is a large party in this country in whom the leaven of the federalism of '98 predominates—men who are now, as that party then was, ready to employ the force of the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State, and even to punish as traitors those of her citizens who like the Spartans of old, are ready to pile the Thermopylae of her sacred soil with their bodies. And we admit that it is quite possible, at a period when California has been robbed and a part of Texas brought from the South, that this party may, as in '98, have the control of Government. In that event the attempt may be made to overrun South Carolina, in case she secedes, by land, or to blockade her by sea. But in either case it will be war. And in case it be pretended that captives taken by the Federal forces are traitors, it will be civil, and sanguinary and exterminating war—war without quarter.

And now, lest foolish and fatigued notions of the course of such a war should provoke or produce it, important to indicate the inevitable course it will take. It is a great mistake to suppose, as is very common—that South Carolina will be powerless on the sea. On the contrary, her strength will be there. The introduction of ocean steam-navigation has nullified the previous elements of naval force. There will probably never again be a general naval engagement. Ocean steamers can give or receive battle, according their speed. And such is the enormous cost of ocean steaming, and the inequality of speed, that the wealthiest Government cannot maintain a fleet of steamers on any service, nor can they be concentrated in any action. A single steamer of superior speed may defy the navies of the world. She may rove at will over the wide ocean, and cut up its commerce, and nothing can intercept her, because nothing can overtake her.

If then a collision should occur between South Carolina and the Federal Government and the other States, the inevitable course of events will be that she will invite into her navy both steamers and men, and with her commission they will have three million tons of shipping, worth one hundred millions of dollars, and another hundred millions of cargo afloat, belonging to the assailing States, to supply her navy with prize money. And such a vast and tempting steamer world invite almost as many auxiliaries as California gold itself. There are all the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, that contain such multitudes of sympathizers with South Carolina. There are forty thousand steam navigators on the Mississippi—men intensely fond of adventure, of glory, and of prize money. There are ship owners of the North, of New York and Boston, who would enter for the prizes. There would be the enterprising, the adventurous, the warlike from many of the Southern States—and the consequence would be, that in one year after the contest began, there would be no safety in the entire coasting trade—not could a vessel attempt with prudence to enter or depart from the harbor of New York itself.

The commercial States have two hundred millions of dollars worth of tonnage and merchandise constantly exposed on the sea. Half a dozen rapid steamers would render this all unsafe. And does any man suppose that this number of the fastest of steamers could not be commanded by South Carolina, with such an immense fund for remuneration?

We advise, therefore, that nobody indulge the fatal dream, that a collision between the States of this Union can ever occur without immense and calculable disaster. It is so much easier, cheaper, better, to be just and honest, that we can not but commend this course to the humane, philanthropic, conscientious, peaceable, and transcendent Abolitionists, instead of muskets and cannons, fire and sword.

Southern Press.

From the Mobile Register.

No. 1.
The right of a State to secede from the Union is predicated upon the fact that the several States comprising our confederacy are free, and sovereign. If the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the States are admitted, the right of secession will be conceded as a necessary consequence.

After the declaration of our independence, and before the articles of confederation were adopted, the several States were *free and independent*. The articles of confederation of the 9th of July, 1785, instead of destroying or impairing the rights of sovereignty of the States, actually recognized and confirmed them. The following language is used, viz.:

"Each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the confederation expressly delegated to the U. S. in Congress assembled."

It will be seen from this extract, that the *sovereignty of the States*, in the formation of the confederacy, is plainly asserted and unequivocally admitted.

In the acts of ratification, we have evidence also, that the delegates of the *free, sovereign and independent States*, gave form, vitality and existence, to the confederation. The language used, is as follows, viz.:

"And whereas it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislature we respectively represent, in Congress, to approve or ratify, &c." It appears then, that the *delegates representing, the sovereign States*, ratified the articles of confederation. Thus far, there is no evidence, that the *rights or sovereignty of the States*, were ever intended to be surrendered.

In the adoption of the *Federal Constitution*, we have *prost* abundant, of the jealousy of the States as to their rights, and of their apprehensions as to the powers of the general Government. They were unwilling to ratify the Constitution and to establish the Government, without a plain assertion of the sovereignty of the States, and their right to resume the powers granted to the Government, whenever they should be perceived to their injury or oppression.

The States in the exercise of their separate and sovereign powers—*each acting for itself*—ratified the Constitution. In so doing, New York says:

"That the powers of the government may be reassumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness; that power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said construction clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the Departments of the Government thereof, remains to the people of the several States, or to their respective State Governments."

Other of the Northern States, and *Massachusetts* among them, expressly declared—*"that all powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution, are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised."*

Virginia in her act of ratification, says—

"That the powers granted under the constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them and at their will; that therefore, no right of any denomination, can be canceled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any capacity, by the President or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given for those purposes."

South Carolina, in ratifying the Constitution, uses this language—

"This convention doth declare, that no section or paragraph of the said constitution, warrants a construction, that the States do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the General Government of the Union."

These facts show clearly the intention of the States, in ratifying the Constitution. They did not intend to abandon their rights or destroy their *sovereignty*. If it should ever become necessary to their happiness, they reserve the right to resume the powers granted to the Government—or if these powers should be *perverted to their injury or oppression*, they claimed the right to resume them.

If a State has a right to resume the powers she granted to the Government, when they are perverted to her injury or oppression, she has the right to secede from the Union. If the States in ratifying the Constitution, "retained every power not expressly vested in the General Government," it is certain that they did not intend to deprive themselves of their sovereignty, or of the right to judge *each for itself*, as well as infractions of the Constitution as of the mode and measure of redress." After the adoption of the Constitution, the following amendment, as expressive of the views and opinion

of States, was submitted, and is now the part of the Constitution itself—*"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."* These facts show conclusively, that ours is not a *consolidated Government*, but a *Union of free, independent and sovereign States*. The right of a State, to secede, rests on its *sovereignty*. The denial of this right involves necessarily the destruction of the sovereignty of the States. The people are not prepared to change their form of Government. They are not prepared to abandon the *rights of the States*. They are not prepared to erect on the ruins of the older States, a grand consolidated, national Government. They are not prepared to transform the present republican system of the United States into a *absolute despotism*.

SIDNEY.

From Harper's Monthly Magazine.

The Two Roads.

It was New Year's night. An aged man was standing at a window. He raised his mournful eyes towards the deep-blue sky, where the stars were floating, like white lilies on the surface of a clear, calm lake. Then he cast them on the earth, where few more hopeless beings than himself now moved towards their certain goal—the tomb. Already he had passed sixty of the stages which lead to it, and he had brought from his journey nothing but errors and remorse. His health was destroyed, his mind狂乱, his heart sorrowful, and his old age devoid of comfort.

The days of his youth rose up in a vision before him, and he recalled the solemn moment, when his father had placed him at the entrance of two roads, one leading into a peaceful, sunny land, covered with a fertile harvest and resounding with soft, sweet songs; while the other conducted the wanderer into a deep, dark cave, whence there was no issue, where poison flowed instead of water, and where serpents hissed and crawled.

He looked towards the sky, and cried out in his agony, "O youth, return! O my father, place me once more at the entrance to life, that I may choose the better way!"

But the days of his youth and his father had both passed away! He saw wandering lights floating far away over dark marshes, and then disappear—these were the days of his wasted life. He saw a star fall from heaven, and vanish in darkness. This was as emblem of himself; and the sharp arrows of unavailing remorse struck home to his heart. Then he remembered his early companions, who entered on life within but who, having trod the paths of virtue and labor, were now happy and honored on this New Year's night. The clock in the high church tower struck, and the sound falling on his ear, recalled his parents early love for him, their strong son; the lessons they had taught him; the prayers they had offered up on his behalf. Overwhelmed with shame and grief, he dared no longer look toward that heaven where his father dwelt; his darkened eyes dropped tears, and, with one despairing effort, he cried aloud, "Come back, my early day! come back!"

And his youth did return; for all this was but a dream which visited his chambers on New Year's night. He was still young; his faults alone were real. He thanked God fervently, that time was still his own, that he had not yet entered the deep, dark cavern, but that he was free to tread the road leading to the peaceful land, where sunny harvests wave.

Ye who still linger on the threshold of life, doubting which path to choose, remember that, when years are passed, and your feet stumble on the dark mountain, you will cry bitterly, but cry in vain: O youth, return! Give me back my early days!"

EXTENSIVE FARMING OPERATION.
—The most extensive farming operation probably ever entered into any country, has been successfully carried through in California, during the past autumn and winter. We allude to the speculation of Hornet & Co.

Day before yesterday the last sack of the potatoe crop was sold, and the gross proceed of this crop has amounted to \$178,000—yield of 130 acres! There have been eighty hands employed on the Rancho, and the total expense of carrying it on during the season has been \$80,000. The (gunny bags) which the potatoes have been sacks shipped cost above \$8,000, while the gross receipts for the total crop of the Rancho have amounted to \$24,000. We have seen in the New York Journal of Commerce, a letter signed "Ontario," an estimate made of the probable sales of this potatoe crop when it was first planted. This writer judged that they would amount to \$175,000, and to show how close the calculation was, had it not been for the recent fires and the raise of potatoes, the extra \$3000, making \$178,000 the actual receipts would not have been made.

"Governor" Thomas W. Dorr, is now the principal editor of the Providence Herald.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

Democratic Candidate
FOR CONGRESS,
JEFFERSON FALKNER.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAM: CLARK DAILEY,
(Unionist)
ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

FOR THE SENATE,
A. J. WALKER, ESQ.,
J. F. GRANT.

FOR Representative,
GEO. C. WHATLEY, ESQ.,
W.M. C. PRICE, ESQ.,
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN,
W.M. DAVIS, ESQ.,
ASA SKELTON, ESQ.,
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG,
JAMES VANSANDT,
WILLIAM YOUNG.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR,
G. B. DOUTHIT, ESQ.

RECEIPT FOR PACKING AWAY HAMS.—As soon as your Hams are smoked, take them down the first dry season, and wipe them well with a coarse tow-cloth, then rub them thoroughly with Cayenne pepper, filling up every crevice; pack them down in dry salt, by first putting a layer of salt, then a layer of hams, until all are covered. This salt, if kept free from dust, will answer for curing pork the following winter. This method of putting up hams, is a sure preventive against skips, and insects of all kinds.

EARLY.—We had the pleasure of eating several slices of a delicious water melon plucked from the garden of the Senior editor, on last Wednesday the 2nd, inst.

Fourth District.

Col. John Erwin has been nominated by the recent convention in the 4th district, as the Southern Rights candidate for Congress. We

desire to get out a third candidate for the Senate, to divide Mr. Walker's vote, I deem it only necessary to state that no such effort has been made by myself, either directly or indirectly; neither has any been made by my friends so far as I know. I have never believed that I needed any such assistance, and if I ever thought I did need it, I would not seek it by any indirect

means.

Having placed the name of Jefferson Falkner at our mast-head, we would have felt called upon to notice editorially the efforts of certain "Jefferson Republicans," in Talladega, to bring another Southern Rights man into the field for Congress, but several of our citizens have taken the matter in hand, and in a communication found in another column, have reflected the sentiment of the voters in this region, and have, in a becoming manner remonstrated against such suicidal policy. Judge Falkner has sustained himself well here, and elsewhere, in his speeches—his position is acceptable to a large majority of the party—and we sincerely hope our friends below will do nothing which will enable the opposition to "divide and conquer."

We feel assured when they hear the Judge on the stump he will give the Anti-Fillmoreites abundant satisfaction.

Fourth of July.

The citizens of this place failed upon this memorable day, to celebrate the return of the anniversary of American Independence; but not so with other portions of the County.

In the Eastern part of the County, at Bachus', the citizens were highly entertained by the examination of the pupils of the Academy, under the control of Mr. Rainwater, together with general exercises appropriate to the day. A fine barbecue, good performance upon the part of the School, and "lots" of pretty women, contributed to the pleasures and harmony of the day.

In Alexandria the day was observed in a manner creditable to the taste, judgment and patriotism of the people. It was a day long to be remembered by some of the pupils of the gentlemanly teacher Mr. Samuel Bewley. In their orations, we have heard, they gave evidence of having digested well their subjects, and delivered themselves in truly entertaining style.

Col. W. P. Davis was the orator of the day and fully sustained his reputation as a young orator. Gen. Earle made a fourth of July-Southern Rights speech, in which we are told he did himself honor and the cause Justice.

At Cove Creek the Sons of Temperance celebrated the day in a quiet but happy manner. Every thing, we understand was done on Temperance principles—there was no discord or confusion in the company during the whole day, all was harmony and brotherly love.

Miss Davis the representative of the ladies of Cove Creek vicinity, presented to the Division a copy of the Holy Bible, and in her accompanying remarks gave abundant evidence of the deep devotion, which the ladies of that neighborhood feel for all things good. Dr. Reid, on behalf of the Division, responded to the ladies, through their representative, in a brief, but able, well written address. The Rev. Mr. Archer was felicitous in the delivery of an "off hand" speech, advocating the "cause of all mankind." A splendid barbecue was prepared and enjoyed by all. The exercise of the day closed pleasantly—the large assembly retired to their homes with buoyant feelings—with no wrangling, no strife, no bitterness of heart.

—
A female friend, an estimable lady, and an accomplished housewife, handed us the following receipt for curing hams, which she has found from experience preserves them more effectually from vermin than the methods commonly practiced:

RECEIPT FOR PACKING AWAY HAMS.—As soon as your Hams are smoked, take them down the first dry season, and wipe them well with a coarse tow-cloth, then rub them thoroughly with Cayenne pepper, filling up every crevice; pack them down in dry salt, by first putting a layer of salt, then a layer of hams, until all are covered. This salt, if kept free from dust, will answer for curing pork the following winter. This method of putting up hams, is a sure preventive against skips, and insects of all kinds.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON Co.—Some inquiry having been made in Jacksonville, a few days since respecting a report in circulation that myself or friends had endeavored to get out a third candidate for the Senate, to divide Mr. Walker's vote, I deem it only necessary to state that no such effort has been made by myself, either directly or indirectly; neither has any been made by my friends so far as I know. I have never believed that I needed any such assistance, and if I ever thought I did need it, I would not seek it by any indirect

means.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
Follow Citizens!—The several questions propounded to the candidates for the Legislature in the Republican and Sunny South, I proceed now to answer. The right of a State to secede from the Union is regarded as one of her attributes of sovereignty which never has been yielded to the Federal Government, and a right which she can exercise at will for just cause. But in my opinion, it is a right only to be exercised when the General Government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was formed.

I am opposed to the late legislation of Congress, known as the compromise, and if elected to the Legislature, will cheerfully aid in the adoption of all measures having a tendency to redress our grievances, and that will protect our rights in the future.

As to the introduction of negroes into this State for sale, I cannot perceive that legislation can accomplish the end aimed at by the author of the question, unless the prohibition was also extended to our own citizens to say by an act of the Legislature that no more negroes shall be introduced and sold in this State by non-residents, and at the same time, allow our own citizens to go out of the State, purchase and bring them in, will not, in my opinion, remedy the proposed evil.

We avail ourselves of this mode of expressing to our Jeffersonian Republican friends of Talladega, that it is our unqualified and definite opinion, at this late day—no considerable concert of action can be had in the other counties, in this district in behalf of another Convention. That an ineffectual effort to get up a second Convention, would in our opinion—in these days of defection and division, be productive of the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

Southern rights, Southern institutions, and the rights of the States would be victimized by our uncompromising, unyielding preference for men of particular localities. We take pleasure in saying that Judge Falkner in Benton Cherokee has given very general satisfaction. He has sustained himself and the cause of his party on the stump with unusual ability. We are satisfied, in these counties; no man in the district, even endorsed by a Convention, could take the votes from him. For these and many other reasons which we will not pause to mention, we are opposed to the call of another Convention.

In conclusion we invoke our Jeffersonian Republican friends of Talladega; and other portions of the district; to lay aside their preferences for men, and go for their country—our degraded and insulted South. We should be pleased to say more; but prudence dictates to us to drop the curtain here.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We learn, with regret, that the late Convention at Wedowee, failed to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Southern Rights Party. Our regret, however, was lessened, upon hearing that Jefferson Falkner, of Tallapoosa, is in the field, and doing good battle for the cause. To the people in this section of country, he is, indeed, very acceptable, and, we believe, at present, the choice of the district. His speeches have made good impressions, and gained him friends wherever he has spoken.

But we learn that the hopes of the party are to be much lessened, from the fact, that George Reese, Chambers, will also run on the Southern Rights ticket. Such information comes through the newspapers as well as private intelligence.

From the Charleston Mercury
Telegraphic Intelligence.

New York, June 27.
The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1200 bales, at one-fourth advance on the higher qualities since the arrival of the Europe.

BALTIMORE, June 27.

The President of the United States had a grand reception yesterday on his return from Norfolk, and partakes of a public dinner to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.
The sales of Cotton to-day were fully 2000 bales, when the demand was checked by the difficulty in passing bills of Exchange. Low Middling, seven and one-half; Strict Middling, eight to eight 1-4.

(From the New Orleans Delta.)

The History of a "Pirate."

Respectfully dedicated to the illustrious inventor of the last American Bull of Excommunication.

BY EL ESTRANGERO.

I am a Cuban,—a Creole of the glittering star of the Antilles.—

Where the little Rio Caimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was born; a grand massive old castle, built ere the red cross England waved over the ramparts of Moro. But its walls echo to the tread of strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile in a foreign land,—sentenced to death at home;

proscribed as and "adventurer;" a "robber," a "pirate"! My beautiful wife—my Sabanito—lies low in the grave. My boy—the hope of my manhood—was struck in the heart by the lance of a brutal soldier, because he would not tell whether his father had fled;

that father on whose head a price had been set,—a price which the liveried blood-hounds, cooed!

The lands of my father seized by the same tyrant bands, have been sold to a stranger. The fragrant coffee-fields wherein I waited, in my happy childhood, are tilled by those who have no association

there to love, save the sordid gain they may yield! "And why is this?" the reader asks. I will reply, and would that in lines of living fire each word might be written to burn evermore before the people of a country once oppressed, now free and happy, though such "pirates" as Lafayette—a DeKalb—a De Grasse—a D'Eastaing—a Pulaski—a Montgomery aided in gaining to her freedom.

When Tacon, iron-hearted and iron-handed was Governor General of Cuba, I had attained my majority, and as soon as I was released from the surveillance of the guard appointed by the Government (I should have been tried that I was an orphan) I married one whom I loved from my early boyhood, and never bloomed a lovelier flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved—were happy. I was rich, and the taxed heavily under a constant Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace. When Tacon had gone, and after Espeleta—less a tyrant, but more a villain than the first—came in, times began to alter. Privileges of the slightest kind had to be bought! Did I wish a pound of powder and shot, and a gun to kill the pheasants that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee—not a leaf of tobacco—no cane of sugar grew, that was not counted—not taxed. Murmur not, ye tithe-paying men of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are cast on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Crescent, (no home) whose lives depend upon the bowstring and fickle mind of an impious Sultan! Ye were safer far, and happier too, than the Crescent of Cuba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympathies with, no ties to bind him to the soil of the island. But back to my tale. The time of Espeleta passed away. Laden with riches, we ranged through the bosom of Spain—in all save honor, and that was hidden by the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. Alcova followed. But he could not stay—he was too honorable. The blood of the Old flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O'Donnell came—the descendant of a Celt, a brave people. Years of connection with a corrupt Government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature—yet he was not all that the "mother Government" wished. He could not be all a villain! He was cruel—he needed not the value of life—yet he was at least human. He would not hire spies to enter the bosom of happy families—he would not kill on suspicion! He, too, was recalled, and Alcova came. Then clouds—red as blood and dark as the beginning of a storm when day closes—arose over the people of Cuba. The burdens of the people were never felt till then! And did they murmur, a hired spy was near to catch each word! Every sigh they breathed; a threat, whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported: and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property; the garrote, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their

birth! Yet, why do I wander from my own history; it is brief, and I will not trouble you long. When Alcova came, my boy, Castello, was eleven years of age. My wife was beautiful, though a matron. My overseer died, and I employed a new one, who came well recommended, even as a gentleman whose poverty forced to ask for such a situation. Regarding poverty as a misfortune rather than as a crime, I treated him as a gentle man, and as a friend. That man was a Alcova's! Not a word passed from my lips; not a murmur at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send to his master, as I afterwards learned! One night, never shall I forget, for my poor wife was lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose; a merchant from New York whose vessel lay in the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my crop; and while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government with the tyranny of that under which I suffered. My overseer was present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I hastened to the side of my sick wife! It was the last time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to the Governor all that I had said.

It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side of my suffering wife. Suddenly a faithful servant rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer and a guard of soldiers were riding toward the house. In an instant I knew all; comprehended my danger, and so did my angel wife! "Fly, my amore!" she cried; "it will be death if they seize you!" "I cannot leave you!" was my reply.

"They will not harm me," she answered; "go, I will get well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and prepared to fly. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. I hastily awoke him, stated the facts, and, as our foes entered the house, we left it by a back entrance, gained the boat, and in three hours I was safe in my vessel. Hastily we sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I await for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insolent question. Within three days my wife was in her grave. A rice was placed on my head; my estate confiscated, I registered as a traitor, and all this merely because I murmured against injustice and wrong. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. 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JACKSONVILLE

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 28.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF 12 LINES OR LESS \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS HANDLED WITHOUT DIRECTIONS AS TO THE NUMBER OF INSERTIONS, WILL BE PUBLISHED UNTIL FORBIDDEN AND CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

A liberal discount will be made on insertions inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESires no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row. May 6, 1851.

IV

George C. Whatley,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
July 15, 1850

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. ELLIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851.

1

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.
Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

J. F. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, and De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, 1851.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice in the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
Talladega, DeKalb, and Cherokee counties, and will attend to all claims entitling to a collection.
Office at Centre, Co.

Blacksmith's Bellows,
ANVILS and VICES, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851.

Whole No. 766.

Farewell Address of Geo. Washington.

PRESIDENT, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1776.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges or habitual hatred, or a habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

It is a slave to its provocation; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be serenely respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving up our provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall command.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyances; when the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The considerations which respect

the right to hold this conduct, it is

not necessary on this occasion to

detail. I will only observe, that

according to my understanding of

the matter, that right, so far from

being denied by any of the belli-

gerent powers, has been virtually

admitted by all.

Why forego the advantages of

so peculiar a situation? Why quit

our own to stand upon foreign

ground? Why, by interweaving

our destiny with that of any part

of Europe, entangle our peace and

prosperity in the toils of European

ambition, rivalship, interest, hu-

manity, and bloody contests?

It is our true policy to steer clear

of permanent alliances with any

portion of the foreign world; so far,

I mean, as we are now at liberty to

do; for let me not be understood

as capable of patronising infidelity

and adopts, through passion, what

reason would reject; at other times

it makes the animosity of the nation

subservient to projects of hostility,

instigated by pride, ambition, and

other sinister and pernicious moti-

ves. The peace often, sometimes

perhaps the liberty, of nations has

been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attach-

ment of one nation to another pro-

duces a variety of evils.

Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating

the illusion of an imaginary com-

mon interest, in cases where no

real common interest exists, and in-

fusing into one the enmities of the

other, betrays the former into a

participation in the quarrels and

ways of the latter, without adequate

inducement or justification. It

leads also to concessions to the fa-

vorite nation of privileges denied

to others, which is apt doubly to

injure the nation making the con-

cessions; by unnecessarily parting

with what ought to have been re-

tained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-

will, and a disposition to retaliate,

in the parties from whom equal

privileges are withheld; and it

gives to ambitious, corrupted, or

treacherous persons the opportunity

to betray, or sacrifice the inter-

est of their own country, without

any real or apparent compensation.

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perhaps the liberty, of nations has

been the victim.

As avenues to foreign influence

in innumerable ways, such attach-

ments are particularly alarming to

the truly enlightened and indepen-

dent patriot. How many opportu-

nities do they afford to tamper with

domestic factions, to practise the

art of seduction, to mislead public

opinion, to influence or awe the

public councils! Such an attach-

ment of a small or weak, towards a

great and powerful nation, dooms the

former to be the satellite of the

latter.

Against the insidious wiles of

foreign influence (I conjure you to

believe me, fellow-citizens) the

jealousy of a free people ought to

be constantly awake; since history

and experience prove that foreign

influence is one of the most ban-

ful foes of republican Government.

But that jealousy, to be useful,

must be impartial; else it becomes

the instrument of the most

influential and most dangerous

of all foes.

As far, in the discharge of my

official duties, I have been guided

by the principles which have been

deliberately, the public records, and

the acts of Congress.

How far, in the discharge of my

official duties, I have been guided

From the Southern Press.

Mr. Webster's Speech at the Capitol.

Mr. Webster dwells at length, and with emphasis, on the contrast between the wealth, population, and power, of this confederacy now and at the time when it was formed. And he concludes this contrast or comparison with the exclamation—

Who does not admit this unparalleled growth of prosperity, and known to the whole world? Prof. Contra, of the University, these States, under a general Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, and to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, free from civil tyranny or ecclesiastical domination.

It is of vital importance to understand the causes of our progress.—In about thirty years after this Union was formed, Mexico declared her independence. Her territory was greater and more productive than ours, and her population more numerous. She formed a federal Union in 1824. Yet now, after the lapse of twenty-seven years, she is less populous, less prosperous, and less powerful than under Spanish dominion. She has yet a federal Union—yet, she is driven back from her borders by troops of savages, and is rent at her capital by faction. If independence and Union were productive of prosperity and greatness, why has Mexico not advanced? Why have the South American republics not prospered? It is because the character of their people was not equal to ours. It is because they have not been so faithful to those moral laws of our race, which the Supreme Being has prescribed, as the condition of human welfare and progress.

The original emigration to this country was religious. It consisted, in all the colonies, of people far above the average grade of moral principle and practice at home, and who were so devoted to their faith, that they renounced the comforts and pleasures of established society, and encountered the perils of unknown navigation, and of unknown barbarous regions, rather than submit to religious and political tyranny. The Puritans of New England, the Huguenots of South Carolina, the Moravians of Georgia, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, the Episcopalians of Virginia, all successively renounced the country where they could no longer be conscience-free. There never was such a moral migration since the world was made. To these we must add great numbers of men of energy, enterprise, and pride, who would not remain and submit to the power of kings or the pride of wealth. And from those apostles of religion, and of civil liberty, the power and glory of America have sprung.

The idea that we owe our progress to secondary causes, to forms of government, or the fortunes of war, is a fallacy and heresy.

But it is no new thing. When the Hebrews had succeeded in the conquest of Canaan, and were powerful enough to repel aggression from any of their neighbors, the statesman, warrior and king, who ruled over them, made it a rule, in an hour of presumption, to enumerate the people. He wanted, we suppose, to announce from the capital at Jerusalem, their progress in numbers; he wanted, probably, to enjoy the account of their multitude, to inspire the people with notions of their own strength, and to intimidate their enemies. This lesson of delusion and of pride was incompatible with the true principles of Hebrew and of national power. They owed their greatness, to the mercy which the Supreme Being had bestowed on the faith of ABRAHAM—on the obedience of ISAAC and of JACOB—on the fidelity of those who survived the privations and the temptations of the wilderness.

The pride of population and power was, therefore, promptly resisted with pestilence. And they were humbled. All history sacred and profane abounds with evidence of the tendency of people and rulers to this delusion. Nebuchadnezzar, the mighty conqueror indulged it, and was sent forth to learn humility among the beasts of the field. Belshazzar, in his hour of pride, undertook to appropriate the sacred vessels of the Jews for his orgies; and his kingdom was taken away. Xerxes, with his two millions of soldiers marched, without cause, to the conquest of the Greeks, and taught them how Persia could be conquered. Napoleon, not satisfied with the humiliation of southern Europe, went forth with half a million to Moscow, and returned a fugitive. It is the peculiar infirmity of human nature to be depraved by power. And we have illustrated already this great truth, by dismembering Mexico, and then plundering the weaker section of the Union of her share of the acquisition. And it is high time for us to learn that, as we owe all our success to the degree of our innocence, hitherto, of the greatest examples of moral duty so as we are on them, neither population nor Union, wealth, nor power can save us from the catastrophe of ruin.

Mr. Webster has quoted the dreams of the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Bishop of Dean of St. Asaph in eloquent poetry and

prose, of a millennium in America. We would delight to indulge in such dreams. But alas! society and government here are rapidly approximating to their condition in Europe. Vice, crime and poverty, want, the love of glory instead of liberty, the abuse of power, instead of justice, are thickening among us, which he did immediately.

The union of the States has certainly been of immense benefit to the people. So was the former union with Great Britain. Our progress and both has been without a parallel, and both were necessary to our development.

Mr. Webster has attempted to illustrate the great advantage of Union, by referring to the loose federative condition of Greece, which resulted in war between her States. But this example is unfortunate for him. The liberty of Greece, and her triumphant repulse of Persia, was owing to the independence of the Greek States, and not their consolidation. When Xerxes approached the pass of Thermopylae, there were several thousand Greeks assembled there from the different States to oppose him. But such was the terror inspired by the overwhelming force of the despot, that a large majority of the Greeks withdrew. And if they had then been governed by a union, the whole, of course, would have been governed by a majority. But as they were not, the troops of a single STATE of Sparta, remained to sacrifice themselves for their laws, not for that of a Greek union. And by that act of devotion, they taught the Greeks the great lesson of their power, and of the weakness of Persia. And it was not until a union was formed of the States of Greece, and as with us, the commercial and manufacturing State of Athens and her friends, undertook to plunder the agricultural State of Sparta and her neighbors, that war arose between the two classes of States, and although that they renounced the comforts and pleasures of established society, and encountered the perils of unknown navigation, and of unknown barbarous regions, rather than submit to religious and political tyranny. The Puritans of New England, the Huguenots of South Carolina, the Moravians of Georgia, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, the Episcopalians of Virginia, all successively renounced the country where they could no longer be conscience-free. There never was such a moral migration since the world was made.

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GOODS.

SELLING LOW.
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.**
And a choice variety of FANCY GOODS: also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market. **GEORGE STIPES**
April 8, 1851. *1y.*

New Beautiful and Cheap!
G. Newbauer,
TAKE pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his new and splendid stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**
April 15, 1851. *1y.*

His stock comprises every variety of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.** Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, and a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods of the latest and most approved style—**together with a large stock of Lace, Capes, Shawls, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c.** Also, a splendid Stock of Ready Made Clothing which has been made to order of the latest and neatest styles and fashion—it consists of Dress and Frock Cloth Coats, both black and brown, black drab deta, Arabian Sack and Frock Coats, Black Alpaca, Brown Linen with a good assortment of Pants of all descriptions, Fancy; Black Satin and white Marseilles Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs; with an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives, from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas Tool Pick. Also, Violins, Accordeons, Harps and other instruments.

All are invited to call and examine—Ladies are especially invited; no charge for looking.

Walker & Pettit,
ARE now receiving a large stock of new **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.** Which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mr. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call. April 8, 1851. *1y.*

GREAT INDUCEMENT!

Selling off at cost and carriage. **DEIGNING** to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire STOCK OF GOODS at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.

G. NEWBOUER,
N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given, May 20, 1851. *1y.*

TO THE PATRONS OF HOME MANUFACTURE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop up stairs over Hudson's next door eas of Forney & Son's. **W. H. HUGHES**
Nov. 26, 1850. *1y.*

SPECIAL TERM OF THE CHANCERY COURT OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

A FAILURE of the Regular Term of the Chancery Court for the County of Cherokee in the State of Alabama, having been caused by the resignation of the late Chancellor, it is ordered that a special term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Centre, on Friday the 22d of August 1851, for the trial of all causes pending in said Court.

Attest: **E. D. TOWNES,**
Chancellor.
W. M. CAIN, *Reg.*
July 22, 1851.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE CHANCERY COURT OF DEKALB CO., ALA.

A FAILURE of the Regular Term of the Chancery Court for the county of DeKalb in the State of Alabama, having been caused by the resignation of the late Chancellor, it is ordered that a special term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Lebanon, on Monday the 25th of August, 1851, for the trial of all causes pending in said court.

Attest: **E. D. TOWNES,**
Chancellor.
W. M. CAIN, *Reg.*
July 22, 1851.

THE STAGE OFFICE.

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times. **L. J. HILBURN.**
August 1, 1851. *1y.*

Attest: **E. D. TOWNES,**
Chancellor.
J. B. WALDEN, *Reg.*
July 22, 1851.

THE ROYAL BOUTIQUE.

Having settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

December 24th, 1850.

BLISSEFUL.—To press against the fourth button of your vest the palpitating heart that belongs to a pair of sky colored eyes, and a low necked spencer.

ROME DIRECTORY.

J. E. OSGOOD **J. E. ALSO BROOK,**
J. W. M. BERRIEN,
OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & CO.,
No. 4, **Choice House, Rome, Ga.**
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationery—Music, **PIANO PORTES** &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. *1y.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.
April 15, 1851. *1y.*

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants. TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

Recalled the second brick building after crossing the River.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. *1y.*

BLACK & COBB.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware.

Stock of Gent Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots. Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equalled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. *1y.*

SULLIVAN, CARROT & CO.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Signs, Saddle, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c.

County Produce taken in exchange, Old Stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851. *1y.*

NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNAN,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851. *1y.*

STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drags, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.

Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851. *1y.*

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

The undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. *1y.*

Francis M. Allen.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Medicines, Baking, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c., &c.

Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

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